The Bombay Gazette,

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THE Ship MARINO, Captain Fleming will sail for Colombo calling at Cochin on WEDNESDAY the 15th Instant. All accounts against the ship to be sent in before 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 14th. Applications for freight to be made to the agents.

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Bombay, 10th Jan. 1862.

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9th January 1862.

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Bombay, 6th Jan. 1862.

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Bombay, 13th January 1862.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ „ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„ „ 21
Do.	J. G. Morlet	Quarts	„ „ 36
Do.	do.	Pints	„ „ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 21
TREACHER & Co. do.		„	„ 18
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
SHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		
Do.	Hollands in cases		
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beers English and Country bottled, just to hand in Excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs. 32
Pale	Qts.	„ 26 to 28
Do.	Qts.	„ 20 to 24
Golden	Qts.	„ 24 to 28
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.	„ 28
Do.	Pts.	„ 15
2nd quality	Qts.	„ 21 to 24
Do.	Pts.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„ 20
2nd quality	Qts.	„ 36
Do.	Pts.	„ 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„ 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	„ 40
Do.	Pts.	„ 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.	„ 32
Leoville	Qts.	„ 26
La Rose	Qts.	„ 24
Medoc	Qts.	„ 20
Do.	Pts.	„ 12
BRANDY—		
1st quality, Pale	Qts.	„ 28 to 30
2nd do.	Qts.	„ 20 to 24
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	„ 20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.	„ 21
WHISKEY, (Scotch)	Qts.	„ 24
BEER ALLSOPP'S—		
English bottled	Qts.	„ 6-8
Country do.	Qts.	„ 6
English do.	Pts.	„ 4-4
Country do.	Pts.	„ 4
PORTER	Qts.	„ 6-8
Ditto.	Pts.	„ 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYREAU		„ 40
BASS Co.'s BEER	at	Rs. 6-8

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th Feb. 1861.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3¼ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3¼ per dozen for Pints.

DUBLIN STOUT in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

BURDON'S WINE.

AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

Ex Janet Willis from London.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected Sherries, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal			Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green	„	„	„ 24 „
Red	„	„	„ 28 „

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.

CARDWELL'S SHERRY and PORT.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Gun Maker, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, Merchandise; and the undersigned beg to direct attention to the convenience of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are authorised to issue on behalf of the above Company.

CARDWELL, PARSONS, & Co.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED. POST FREE, Rs. 10-4

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

AND RECEIPT BOOK;

COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "A manual of Gardening for Western India."

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.
THIRD EDITION. PRICE Rs. 12-8.

TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India*, extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*, *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 15th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	sight	100
Madras	30 do. do.	99
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213½ per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 per cent.	62 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	17 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	37 do.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	28½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	4 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	318.3.9	2½ do.	Rs. 25 Sub. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.14.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	450 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	90 p. sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 200 p. sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 800 p. sh.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 Prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.	550	.....	Rs. 90 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	250 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....		85½
,, Loan 1835–36.....		85½
,, Loan 1845–46.....		85½
,, Loan 1854–55.....		85½
New Five Per Cent. Loan.....		98
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....		104½ to 104½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Patacoons.....	,, 230	do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227	do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204	
Star Rupees.....	,, 105½	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£2 15s. 0d. £2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seeds) .....£2 7s. 6d. £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton).....£2 17s. 6d. £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seeds).....£2 12s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d.
To Rice Ports .....£3 15s. 0d.
To China.....Nominal.

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 8th 1862.)

COTTON:

	Per candy
Broach, Surat, and Jamboosur, (new)nom. at Rs.	160 to 161
Dholleras, Bhaugnagur, (new).....	,, 161 to 163
Oomrawuttees (new).....	,, 153 to 155
Barsee, (new)	,, 147 to 148
Nundeish, (new).....	,, 142 to 143
Manjrole, (new).....	,, 145 to 146
Mungalwar, (new).....	,, 145 to 146
Veraval, (new)	,, 145 to 146
Comptа, (new).....	,, 160 to 161
Surat, (new)	,, 203 to 210

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1400 to 1500.
SEEDS—Linseed, Canadian .....at Rs. 5-8 to 5-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... ,, 6-12 to 6-14 ,,
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... ,, 24 to 25 ,, 33 to 34

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 19, Threadneedle Street.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
Deputy Chairman.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Head Office, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 1d. ,,
2 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 1⅛d. ,,
1 month's sight not under £50, at 2s. 1⅛d. ,,
On demand ..... at 2s. 1⅛d. ,,
All drafts to be paid in London only, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at the following rates, as follows:—

Repayable on one sum, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent.
,, 6 do. 3 ,,
,, 12 do. 5 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits under Rs. 2,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on its Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. { Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
January 1st, 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER..... M. SALOMONS, Esq., IN India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.
Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating Manager at Calcutta ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras ..... E. MORRIS, Esq.
do. Agra ..... W. BIRCH, Esq.
do. Kurrachee... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. Lahore ..... HUGH GUISE, Esq.
do. Umritsur ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. Hong-kong... H. NOBLE, Esq.
do. Shanghai ... H. TORRES, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposits of Government Paper.

THE Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the rest of Europe. The following are the current rates of exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight..... 2s. 1d.
,, 2 months' sight..... 2s. 1⅛d.
,, 1 month's sight..... 2s. 1⅛d.
On demand ..... 2s. 1⅛d.
On Scotland ..... do. ..... } 2s. 1⅛d.
On Ireland ..... do. ..... }
On Paris ..... 78 francs.
On Marseilles ..... 78 francs.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank issues Letters of Credit and grants drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent., per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 20,000, unless by special agreement.
The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms of deposit, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respects particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *N.B. "Lady, her Christian name or surname in full,"* and the slight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will undertake registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for immediate or such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates or Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee under Mr. R. E. W. Baker, (Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchases or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the slight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will duly receive and pay Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
,, saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto at 4 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills sold at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits under Rs. 20,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or which shall not have been bought or sold in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862 Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months..... 5 do. do.
Ditto ,, 12 ,, ... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 2nd January 1862. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 14	Bosphorus	Murphy	Cardiff 28 Aug.
	Allum Ghir.....	Henderson ...	Calcutta 18 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 14	Orissa (s).....	Parish	China, &c.
	Calphurnia	Westlake.....	Cochin.
	Belle Virginie.....	Reillo.....	Coast & Calcutta.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Brosan*, C. King, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Canada*, J. Ingleton, bound to Akyab.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Catherine Glen*, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Moulmain.

Union.—845 square Teak Timber, 50 Log ends.

From China.

Colbert.—4,585 bags Sugar, 1,723 Sugarcandy, 650 chests Cassia, 152 chests Cassia Oil, 200 boxes Preserves, 180 chests Silk, 230 chests Crackers, 107 bags Copper, 37 bundles Old Brass.

From London.

Victoria.—21 cases Wine, 500 kegs Steel, 200 boxes Candles, 25 cases Bath Bricks, 276 casks Beer, 40 casks Whitings, 7 casks Ivory, 12 bales Woollens, 1 case Cutlery, 1,270 packages Iron, 2,428 packages Merchandise, 10 packages Samples, 1 case Carriage, 70 cases Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 14th January 1862.

For London.

Castilian.—2 cases Indigo, 8 maunds, Dossalboy Cursejee and Co.: 1 case Curry Powder, G. Pollexfen and Co.

Gosforth.—1 case Old Astronomical Instruments Robert Frith and Co.: 18 bales Coir Yarn, 45 cwt., Grey and Co.: 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Caramsee Premjee.

Coupatrick.—600 bags Rape Seed, 1,012¼ cwt., 1,000 bags Linseed 1,759 cwt., S. Brustall and Co.

Caroline Agnes.—46 cases Olibanum, 106 cwt., Bhimjee Mooljee: 4 cases Indian Oilmanstores, Eduljee Jamsejee: 1 case Sundries Ruttonjee Cursejee; 65 cases Olibanum, 1451 cwt., Ebrain Ranjee.

King Lear.—1,480 bags Linseed, 2,145 cwt., B. and A. Hormusjee: 100 bales Coir Yarn, 250 cwt., Hurryvallubdass Otumram.

For Liverpool.

Fanny Forsyth.—36 bales Hemp, 126 cwt., 6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt. Godoo Premjee.

Flying Venus.—62 bales Wool, 186 cwt., Hurry Ramjee, 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Khuttow Khimjee.

Excellent.—4 bales P. Archill Weed, 13 cwt., Cooverjee Nowrojee; 34 bales Sena, 110 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.

Mindora.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govinda Hurry; 15 bales Cotton, 52¼ cwt., A. Taylor; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Luxmichund Narsee.

Natolia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhunjee Nathu.

Silicia.—200 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Charger.—400 bales Cotton, 1400 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., Vurjeevan Vullubdass: 102 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Gangee Courjee: 10 bales Wool, 30 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.

Concordia.—140 bags Galls, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 115 bales Cotton, 402¼ cwt., Pairaj Luxmedass.

Uncas.—151 bundles Linseed, 250½ cwt., Heerjee Jetha.

Venetia.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Amoor.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Jewraj Ruttonsee: 170 bales Cotton, 595 cwt., Visram Khuttow; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee and Co.

Queen of the North.—500 bales Cotton 1750 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Pragjee Monjee.

Peter Maxwell.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khetsee.

General Neil.—105 bags Cotton, 367 cwt., Ruttonsee Goculdass; 500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Robinson and Co., 228 packages Linseed, 334½ cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 940 bundles Coir Yarn, 105 cwt., Withuldass Goculdass.

Rosalie.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Protector.—200 bales Linseed, 300 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.

Herald.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee 50 cask Coconuts Oil, 212½ cwt., Khatsey Dhurumsey.

For Hull.

Frenchman.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt. Nensey Damjee; 1,200 bags Linseed, 1,200 cwt., Jewraj Ruttonsee; 1000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., 149 bags Ground Nuts, 222½ cwt. S. Brustall and Co.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—1000 bags Gingeelly Seed, 1500, cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lightening.*—111 bundles Sharkfins, 34½ cwt., Rahim Hemraz; 75 bundles Sharkfins, 23¼ cwt., Peermahomed Natha; 7 packages Sundries, Ludhabhoy Nensey and Co.; 1 case E. Piece Goods, L. Nensy and Co.; 1 case Goolmoogly, 7,660 numbers Old Wearing Apparels, Shaik Davood Shaik Ahmed; 5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, John Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 6 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Fazel Mahomed Essa and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Hajee Esack Sons and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Visunjee; 20 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Dawood Sassoon and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Doongersydass Survugee; 14½ chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Khanmahomed Hubib; 38 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Soojee Yensy and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Assoobhoy Gangjee; 38 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 each, Ahmutram Kesrachund.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Lightening.*—8 pieces E. Teeth, 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs., Remington and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1459 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ..... Bombay.
890 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ..... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ..... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ..... Persian Gulf.
... Augusta, 6 (schooner) ..... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ..... Bombay.
499 Cheanub, 2 (paddle), Walton..... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ..... Persian Gulf.
... Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Hellihed ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andamans Islands
295 Cruselyne, (flat) Shaw ..... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ..... Bombay. (in dock)
337 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Ethoridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ..... Mekran.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren..... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser..... Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ..... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ..... River Indus.
215 Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
99 Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ..... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood..... Persian Gulf.
... Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) .... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ..... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ..... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
... Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
707 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
209 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tacleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ..... Bombay.
145 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson..... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
294 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ..... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ..... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White..... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ..... England.
890 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ..... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... River Indus.
353 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... River Indus.
969 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
238 Tigris, 2 (brigantine), Dyer, ... Persian Gulf.
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Clifty ..... Kurrachee.
1093 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. i. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658 Agricola, Aitchenson.....Merwanjee Nuserwanjee.
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.
810 Gosforth, A. Shaw—Grey & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 16)
1199 Cospatrick, Scott—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 18)
... Gibson Craig, Smith—Barstall & Co.
1970 King Lear, Condoee—Wallace & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 28)
620 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.
1071 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 7)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

860 Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 19)
1960 Clanger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 30)
972 Concording, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 31)
1212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 4)
1312 Fanny Forsyth, Littea.—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 2)
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Wittcombe—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 3)
970 General Niell, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l.Jan.9)
1390 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Corsforth. (c. 1. Dec. 9)
1195 Isabella, Smaille—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 13)
1797 King of Algeria, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 24)
1104 Malakoff, Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 12)
1331 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 5)
1075 Nor'wester, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l.Jan.13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.(c.l.Jan.9)
1999 Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.(c. 1. Dec. 5)
837 Robert Lowe (s), Congleton—W. Nicol & Co.
483 Rob Roy, T. Howard—Edward Bates & Co.
151 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickaiee Khan.
159 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1153 Sind Allum, Clarke—F. M. Essa & Co.
371 Snowdrop, Armstrong—Finlay Scott & Co. (in Dock.)
591 Southern Cross, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
74 Submariner, Woods—Sowjee Luljee.
926 Sunbeam, Cobell—Ewart, Latham & Co.
764 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Grahmin & Co.
863 Tenzer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Serlick.
1275 Tessendorph, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
459 Tilly (s) C. Gething—B. S. N. Co.
1069 Thorshill, Cunninghan—Coupland & Co.
1800 Tudor, Whorland—Killick, Nixon & Co.
243 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.
848 Victoria, Tate—Peel, Castels & Co.
739 Westminster, C. Pickering—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Bombay, Burne.
1000 Ganges, Sparkes.
1200 Madras, E. P. G. Browne.
880 Pottinger, King.
742 Singapore, Wright.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

447 Lord Raglan, D. Gillespie.—Fleming & Co.
485 Meggie, Naughton—S. Tyebjee & Co.
452 Dumbiker, Main—Fleming & Co.
761 Chimera, Motte—J. S. Dunolly & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1061 Lorenza, Hamlin—Fleming & Co.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

NOT FIXED.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay & Co.
661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Farnham & Co.
822 Rob Roy, Beddie—Finlay & Co.
685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes.....
853 Cleadon, Fontie .....Martin, Young & Co. Aug. 15
863 Dunsteer, Main—Fleming & Co. Aug. 15
1046 Child

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—

At Cumballa Hill, on the 13th January, the wife of Michael H. Scott, Esq., of a son.

Letters to the Editor.

HOTELS IN GIRGAUM ROAD AND BURROW LANE.

SIR,—The establishment of two Hotels for seamen in Girgaum Road, one in Burrow's Lane near Mr. Sunkershett's Family House, and the other in Thakoordwar street, does not speak in favor of our Commissioner of Police and his Deputy. The very circumstances which rendered necessary the removal of those *Pachkhanas* or Toddy Taloo to the above locality ought to have been sufficient reasno with Messrs. Crawford and Forjett not to allow the establishment of such Taverns in the very heart of the town. There has been no small damage both to property and life caused lately by the sailors who frequent these houses. One day a friend of mine observed two sailors while strutting on the public streets brutally assaulting a respectable Purbhu female, and these men frequently take away logs of wood, sticks, &c. from the compounds of native inhabitants and beat all whom they encounter; enter private dwelling-houses; attempt to handle roughly poor females and commit various other mischiefs every day. The women in that locality are so much afraid that they do not venture out of their homes to go to the houses of their husbands or parents.

Should Mr. Crawford summon a few of the respectable gentlemen residing in that locality as for instance Messrs. Venaeckrao Juggonnathjee, Ramchunder Luxumon, Baskarao Balcrushnajee, &c. they will no doubt strongly recommend the removal of these Taverns to another place, as it is a great source of annoyance to all the residents from Thacoordwar street to Chiray razar. I would also suggest Mr. Crawford to enquire carefully into the respectability of persons who may have signed the petition praying that the Hotel ought not to be removed, should Mr. Low, Proprietor of the Tavern in the Burrow's Lane, succeed in obtaining one.—

Your's sincerely,
CHITNESS.

January 14th, 1862.

MR. WATMOUGH DENIES.

SIR,—I beg you will allow me a small space for this letter, an all important one to myself and disclosing a system of police *espionagé* worthy of the tyrannical Government of France or Ausria. On Saturday the 3rd instant a most vile and scurrilous paragraph respecting myself appeared in the *Times of India* copied from the *Colombo Observer*. This I am not surprised at considering the terms upon which I and the Editor of the *Observer* have for some time existed. It would be useless to me and wearying to your readers to tell of the petty quarels of the "Jeames'" and the "Jenkins'" of the Colombo press, suffice it to say that a reproduction of the Editor of the *Observer in his original plush* has caused all the bitterness.

The whole of the allegation in that paragraph I most emphatically deny, therefore it is useless to take them *seriotim*.

But to my own case: On Saturday the 3rd instant as I was leaving my Hotel I was accosted by an European Constable who asked my name. I told him, and he then said he had orders to take me before the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

I went with him to the Deputy Commissioner who told me that I was charged as mentioned in the paragraph and he must place me under the surveillance of the police.

Since that time I have been guarded in my room by two sepoys, and not allowed to leave it except under escort. I have read the charge against me which is information received from a private telegram. Surely had I committed any offence against the laws, the police authorities in Ceylon were the parties to communicate the fact here and ask for my detention. I lay the facts before the public that the paragraph in the *Times of India* may not be uncontradicted. I have exhausted every means of appeal *here*, but thank God there still exists an Englishman good and true the Secretary of State for India to whom I may appeal and if necessary by petition to the throne itself.—I remain yours truly,

E. WATMOUGH.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England	To Galle and China.
January ....27th.	January ....29th.
February ....12th, 27th.	February ....14th, 1st.
March ....12th, 27th.	March ....14th, 29th.
April ....12th, 27th.	April ....14th, 29th.
May ....12th, 24th.	May ....14th, 29th.
June ....12th, 27th.	June ....14th, 29th.
July ....12th, 27th.	July ....14th, 29th.
August ....12th, 27th.	August ....14th, 29th.
September ....12th, 27th.	September....14th, 29th.
October ....12th, 27th.	October ....14th, 29th.
November ....12th, 27th.	November....14th, 29th.
December ....12th, 27th.	December ....14th, 29th.

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1862.

Full Moon	Thursday	16d.	6h. 46 7m. A. M.
Last Qr.	Thursday	23d.	11h. 28.5m. A. M.
New Moon	Thursday	30d.	7h. 40.8m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun.	Short Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	15		6 38	5 42	11 5	11 19		
Thur	16		6 38	5 43	11 39	11 54		
Fri.	17		6 38	5 43	0 12			
Sat.	18		6 38	5 44	0 28	0 45		
Sun.	19	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	1 3	0 45		
Mon.	20		6 38	5 44	1 39	1 54		
Tues.	21		6 38	5 46	2 20	2 34		

Date 13th Jan. Time—5h. 0m. 18s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday, 15th.—Book of Common Prayer adopted by Parliament, 1549.—Rupture of Bunker's Hill, 1775.

Thursday, 16th.—Battle of Corunna, 1809.

Friday, 17th.—Dr. Franklin born, 170.

Saturday, 18th.—Thomas Sheridan and Lord Combermere, 1826.

Sunday, 19th.—James Watt born, 1736.—Aden captured by the English, 1839.

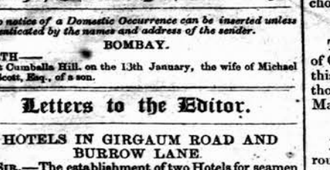
Monday 20th.—Jamaica Assembly first met, 1664.

Tuesday, 21st.—Australia colonised, 1788.—Bartolini, the sculptor died, 1850.—Battle of Goojerat, 1850.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government, Telegraph Office, on the 14th January 1862.

A Brown, *Ajdaha*, Indian Navy.
Mugunmull Manote.
Muncharam Nurotumdass.



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England ....3 Dec.		Ceylon ....29 Dec.	
France ....5 Dec.		China ....15 Dec.	
Malta ....9 Dec.		Singapore ....22 Dec.	
Alexandria ....11 Dec.		Penang ....25 Dec.	
Suez ....18 Dec.		Calcutta ....6 Jan.	
Aden ....19 Dec.		Madras ....9 Jan.	
Mauritius ....5 Nov.		N. W. Provinces ....2 Dec.	
Cape ....25 Nov.		Scinde—Kurrachee. 7 Jan.	
Australia ....25 Nov.		Punjaub ....28 Dec.	
Bangalore ....10 Jan.		Rangoon ....17 Dec.	

We received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 6th instant, from Madras and the North-West Provinces of the 9th, from Bangalore of the 10th and Poona of Monday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 14*th January* 1-15 P. M.

Arrived, steamer *Salsette* from Sydney twenty-second, Melbourne twenty-sixth December, and King George's Sound first January.

Parliament reassembled on the seventeenth for a short sitting previous to the Christmas recess, when it was evident from the appearance of the House that the new Government was then stronger in force than was expected.

King, the survivor of the exploring party led from Cooper's creek to Carpentaria by Burke, has reached Melbourne.

The evidence he has given before a royal Commission appointed by the late Government to enquire into the causes of the disasters which overtook the expedition has strengthened the respect in which the memory of the lost explorers is held and the sorrow which is felt for their fate.

No news from New Zealand.

The Mail steamer *Nubia* from Calcutta anchored at Madras yesterday at 2 A. M.

THE steamer *Lightening*, under the command of Captain Taylor, which leaves our harbour this morning for China, carries on board one thousand and fifty-five and a half chests of Malwa opium.

H. M.'s STEAMER *Feroze*, which has gone round to Suez to convey the new Governor General to India, will reach her destination about the middle of this month. It is arranged, says a Calcutta paper, that Lord Elgin will leave England so as to be at Suez on the 26th of January; and his Lordship may be expected to arrive in Calcutta, at the end of February, should no unforeseen delay occur.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day at noon.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., will deliver a Lecture in connection with the Mechanics Institution, (which will be open to the public,) in the Town Hall, on Friday the 17th instant, at eight P. M., the subject being "How the Ancient Romans governed their Provinces."

WE hear that the first sitting of the Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council will take place on Wednesday the 22nd instant in the Town Hall, when all the members who have been offered seats in the Council, will meet. The Nawab of Savanoor and the Sirdar of Vinchoor are daily expected to arrive in Bombay.

Of course the meetings of the Council will be open to the press and the public.

THE Byculla flats ought to be utilised in some way. We suppose the joke about making wet docks there has had its day, and if so, perhaps it is time to become serious on the subject. With the help of the contents of the main drain they ought to be converted into fertile fields, while at the same time one of the greatest nuisances in the island would be abated. Nothing could be more easily done. Few things would be more remunerative. Whoever sets about it besides having an easy task, and making sure of a fortune, will be able to congratulate himself further, for is it not said that whoever makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor. Will not then the certainty of a fortune "beyond the dreams of avarice," an easy task and such fame as must follow it's accomplishment tempt no one to come forward and do it? If not,—then shame on Bombay.

THE Indian Civil Service is divided against itself on the subject of the pensionary provisions of the Service. One party is in favor of a perpetuation of the existing Annuity Fund; the other recommends the adoption of the principle of an absolute pension entirely paid by Government. The former party is represented by the Calcutta Committee. This Committee has resolved to ask the Secretary of State to guarantee to the members of the Covenanted Civil Service, after a service of 30 years, and an actual residence of 22 years in India, an annuity on retirement of £1250; after a service of 25 years, and an actual residence of 22 years in India, an annuity on retirement of £1000. In cases of sickness, when members of the Service are compelled to retire before having served the above-mentioned periods or actually resided twenty-two years in India, the Committee has resolved to ask the Secretary of State for India to guarantee the existing scale of pensions with certain additions, *viz*, under five years' service, a pension of £50: after five and under ten years' service, a pension of £125; after ten and under fifteen years' service, a pension of £260; after fifteen and under twenty years' service, a pension of £500; and after twenty years' service, a pension of £750. The Committee asks this guarantee on the existing basis of a subscription of four per cent. of the salaries of members during the whole period of service, and provided that the retiring member shall have paid up the difference between one-fourth of the value of the annuity, calculated at the time of his retirement and the accumulated amount of his contributions to the Annuity Fund; and provided that if the accumulated subscriptions of any subscriber at the period of his retirement do not amount to one-fourth of the value of such annuity, he shall either pay up the balance required to complete that amount, or the annuity assigned to him shall be reduced in proportion to the sum by which his subscriptions fall short of the prescribed amount. This Committee seems to have acted very independently of the other members of the service, having first resolved to address a Memorial to the above effect to the Secretary of State for India, and to inform the other members of the service of its proceedings, inviting those who concur with it to sign the Memorial, and those who do not concur with it to submit any other proposals, if they have any to make. The Committee absolutely rejected the proposition to abolish the Annuity Fund, and decided that the above-mentioned resolutions should be regarded as final. The party opposed to the Calcutta Committee's scheme recommended the adoption of the principle of an absolute pension irrespective of an Annuity derived from any fund raised by subscriptions of members of the service. The Agra section of this party are for winding up the Annuity Fund; the Allahabad and Lucknow sections are of opinion that it is advisable at present not to raise the question of winding up this Fund. The Lucknow section "entirely dissents from the Calcutta scheme, for the reason that it is wholly calculated to aggravate the present acknowledged evil, *viz*, that the pensionary provisions of the service have no reference to the position and service of the members. Under the Calcutta scheme, those who earn and pay least to the Funds will benefit most, and those who earn and pay most will scarcely benefit at all." This section considers that "the most equitable as well as most appropriate form of compensation, would be the grant of absolute pensions, on a liberal scale, irrespective of an Annuity derived from any Fund raised by subscriptions of the Members of the service." This principle has been embodied in a Memorial by the Allahabad and Lucknow Civilians, of which the following are extracts:—

"That your petitioners solicit the adoption of a scale similar to that which obtains for the Civil servants in England, whereby regard is had both to the length of service, and to the Offices held and salary enjoyed by the retiring Officer; that various rates of pension be allowed after various periods of service, instead of one unvarying rate as at present to retire with pension on the expiry of the prescribed period * * * *

"That your petitioners solicit that those annuities be considered as Government pensions, without reference to any subscription by, or deduction from, the salaries of Civil servants; and that the rights of your petitioners be fully reserved in respect to the refund or other disposal of the available balance of the Fund."

This principle is also adopted by the Civilians of the North-West Provinces. In a meeting at Agra the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting give the preference to a scheme of absolute pensions on a liberal scale to be granted to all members of the civil service on completion of fixed periods of service, subject to the limitations as to service and residence laid down in the existing furlough and leave rules, over any scheme which shall provide for the perpetuation of the annuity funds, the principle of absolute pensions being in their opinion preferable to any other, as being more in accordance with the practice of Her Majesty's Government in regard to all other branches of the public service both home and colonial, and with the altered status of the civil service of the Crown in India. This meeting therefore advocate the grant of such pensions to existing members of the service, and the winding up of the several Annuity Funds."

While the Lucknow Civilians expressed no opinions regarding the rates at which the absolute pensions should be asked for, but simply suggested that the minimum period of service entitling to a pension be reduced to twenty years, the Agra members of the service asked for a clear pension of £500 after twenty years' service, of £750 after twenty-five years, and of £1,000 after 30 years' service; and, moreover, recommended "the adoption of immediate measures for winding up the Annuity Funds by ceasing to admit new subscribers thereto, and by the return of their accumulated subscriptions to all subscribers, or their equivalent in Government securities, the amount of such refunds not to exceed the half value of an annuity of £1,000 per annum, at the age of the subscriber at the time." The Lahore Committee in a letter to the Calcutta Committee expresses itself in accordance with the views of the Agra meeting. The following extract from the letter is very explicit on the point:—

"With regard to the first two heads (viz: Injury done to our professional prospects by the New Bill, and the injury done to the Annuity Fund) we are of opinion, that the best form of compensation would be the abolition in future of the Annuity Fund Subscription, and the Subscription in lieu thereof a graduated retiring pension entirely paid by Government."

The independent mode of proceeding adopted by the Calcutta Committee has been much animadverted on by the members of the service in other parts of the country. The scheme proposed by that Committee has been entirely dissented from and rejected by the other party. We should think the *Friend of India* was right in asserting that "nine-tenths of the Civilians desire the abolition of the Annuity Fund." He thinks they do so wisely, for this reason, that "so long as it exists, the educated youth of England will be deluded by prospects of a pension which will not be given to them, and the members will be victimised by paying twice the sum which would purchase an annuity of the same amount in open market, of which they rob their families and which they absolutely bestow on Government if they die within their twenty-five or thirty years' service." We certainly should be disposed to say to the Covenanted Civil Service remember the Indian Army. The country is in altered circumstances, and the *Englishman* says rightly:—"Every month that strengthens the growth of the young Empire weakens the prestige of Honorable John's Service." The Covenanted Civil Service, also, is in altered circumstances. It is not what it was before the New Bill was passed; and we have no doubt in the world that its absorption as a covenanted service is contemplated, and is merely a matter of time—that it is to be assimilated to the Civil Service at home and in the colonies. The Annuity Fund is, moreover, in altered circumstances. It will be deprived in future of many large contributions. As a matter of business, it seems to us that the service would do far better with a clear pension from Government and the members left to make the best use they can of their pay in the money market. They now subscribe to their future annuities at ruinous rates; and the large amounts thus subscribed in excess of what would purchase annuities of the same amount in open market are lost to their families, and are gratuitously bestowed on Government in case of their death before the expiry of their full term of service.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH, "Who shall be"	*Kuhner.*
OVERTURE, "The Mason"	*Auber.*
WALTZ, "The Maud"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION, (op.) "Semiramide"	*Rossini.*
Do. (op.) "Der Weldschutz"	*Lorizing.*
QUADRILLE, "Marien"	*Herzog.*
GALOP, "Gruss aux Liepsig"	*Labitzky.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 437 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th Jan., 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 44,908.			
Amount	Rs.	26,993	1 8
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	33,001	6 8
Total...	Rs.	59,994	8 4
Corresponding Week last year.	*Open 297½ Miles.*		
COACHING.			
Number of Passengers, 40,725.			
Amount	Rs.	22,880	11 0
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	23,704	9 5
Total...	Rs.	46,585	4 5

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 14*th January* 1862.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

PERJURY AND CONSPIRACY.—Ibrahim Wydunna and Lalljee Dewjee were placed at the bar charged as above.

Mr. Barton appeared for the prosecution.

Mootichund Waljee laid the following information. He stated that he was a merchant dealing in opium and piece goods, and resides at Null Bazaar. He knew the two prisoners at the bar, he had known Ibrahim since the case against him (witness) and he knew Lalljee before the case. The witness and five others had been tried and convicted at the Supreme Court on a charge of larceny brought against them by the prisoner Ibrahim. Lalljee Dewjee was a witness for the prosecution in that case. The case was tried at the Sessions of the Supreme Court in December last. On that occasion Ibrahim Wydunna deposed, that he had been defrauded of twelve hundred rupees, he said that something had been administered to him in sweetmeats, and his money taken from him. He first stated that a man named Nuthooram had met him in the bazaar and took him to the house of Canyalali in Coombar Warree, that on that day pearls were shown to him, but not approving of them, he was told to come on the following day at five o'clock in the evening: he went to the house of Canyalali, one Shallegram Nhooram, Ali Mordan Khan, and one Veerchund Marwaddee were there, and that after he entered the room an order was given to fetch the pearls. He said that the informant was sent to fetch the pearls and stated that Lalljee Dewjee, a dealer in piece goods was there also, and that he saw the prisoner Ibrahim pay the money over to the hands of Veerchund who handed it to Shallegram. That Shallegram produced a rupee and ordered that sweetmeats and *pan-sooparee* should be brought, Lalljee Dewjee was then ordered to leave the house, as his piece goods were not required. The informant heard Lalljee Dewjee swear on the trial that sweetmeats were brought there and given to him, and that he ate them and that in half an hour after he began to feel intoxicated, afterwards he was led away by two men, and left near the Pinjrapole. He also swore at the trial, that to make up the twelve hundred rupees, of which he stated that he had been defrauded, he borrowed about six hundred rupees from Latiff Kalackna, and that he had the remainder in his house. The said Latiff Kalackna was examined on the trial. He denied that he had lent the six hundred rupees to Ibrahim Wydunna, stating that he was poor and had no such sum to lend. The informant never saw Ibrahim Wydunna or Lalljee Dewjee at the house of Canyalali at all, and that Ibrahim never did in his presence pay over to Veerchund, or any body else the sum of twelve hundred rupees, and that he never sent for or caused to be administered to Ibrahim Wydunna a sweetmeat in his life. He had never there seen him. The whole story as detailed by him before the Supreme Court as regards the pearls, the money and the drugging was false. Therefore he charged the prisoners with conspiracy and perjury, and prayed that they may be dealt with according to law.

The case was postponed until Saturday next.

Law Intelligence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Tuesday, 14*th January* 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Dadabhoy und Hormusjee Bomanjee vs. Ebramjee Moolna Adamjee.

Mr. Prentis appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Sangster for the defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 500, being the loss sustained by the plaintiffs, brokers to the late firm of F. A. Palmer & Co, upon the resale of twenty cases of ball thread on account and at the risk of the defendant as first purchaser. It was alleged that the defendant purchased of the plaintiffs twenty cases of ball thread, the value of which together with brokerage amounted to Rs. 3,804-9-2, and that when the bill was presented to him, he acknowledged the correctness of it and executed a note promising to pay the amount; that subsequently having refused to take delivery of the goods they were sold on his account to other parties, for Rs. 3,304-8-0, by which loss was sustained to the extent of Rs. 310; this sum together with interest amounted to Rs. 588-12 and the plaintiffs sued for Rs. 500, abandoning the excess.

Mr. Sangster denied the jurisdiction of the Court to try the claim, inasmuch as the item of the proceeds of resale which was of the nature of a set-off was disputed by the defendant and required to be investigated which this Court could not do.

His Honor held that the Court had no jurisdiction when the claim was reduced to Rs. 500 by allowing a set-off exceeding Rs. 500 and which set-off was not admitted by the defendant. In order to bring the claim within jurisdiction, the item given credit for, must either be an actual payment or a sum mutually agreed upon. *Avards vs. Rhodes*, 8 Exchequer 312 and 2 C. M. and H. 90.—*Case struck out.*

Sewbuckus Hurdyal vs. Juggonath Sanaram.

Mr. Bayley for the defendant; the plaintiff in person.

This was an action for Rs. 37 alleged to be due to plaintiff by defendant on a balance of account. The defendant admitted the claim, with the exception of an item of Rs. 250 charged by plaintiff as having been paid to one Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy at his (defendant's) request. Plaintiff stated that he was an opium broker, and the defendant, anopium merchant, and that having gone on a certain morning to the defendant's counting-house in search of business, he was requested by the latter to make a transfer of Rs. 250 due to him to one Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy, and that he did so, debiting the item in his books in the name of the defendant. He and the defendant and Habeebhoy, however, were not present at one time when the transfer was made. The defendant, on the other hand, denied having authorised the plaintiff to make the transfer and produced witnesses to shew that when they both adjusted their accounts, there was no mention made of the item of Rs. 250. Plaintiff having thus failed to prove the authority of the defendant to make the transfer, His Honor gave a *verdict in favour of the defendant.*

SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

8th January 1862.

(BEFORE H. HEBBERT AND A. K. FORBES, ESQS.)

HORRIBLE MURDER.—Hoosein Maneck Bhaee, Khanim wife of Hoosein Bhall, Ruhumee wife of Achoo, and Shaboodin Husein Bhall, were tried in November last before C. M. Harrison, Esq., Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, on a charge of murder in having on the 4th October last deprived of life Mumboola the wife of prisoner Shaboodin, aged 17 or 18 years, prisoner No. 1 Hoosein by striking her with a bludgeon and pouring oil into her mouth and over her face and person, the prisoner Khannim having prepared and supplied the oil and prisoners No. 3 and 4 Ruheemee and Shaboodin being present countenancing the murder. The prisoners are charged with the murder and plead "not guilty."

The deceased Mumboola, aged about 17 or 18 years was the wife of prisoner No. 4, Shaboodin, the daughter-in-law of prisoner No. 1 Hoosein, and the daughter of the complainant Bapoo Bhaee.

The latter witness No. 2 deposes that he last saw his daughter alive two months ago when he went to fetch her from her father-in-law's house. He says that prisoners Nos. 1 and 4 Hoosein and Shaboodin would not let her accompany him, and that hearing this Mumboola began to cry. He says she informed him that she had something to tell him and asked him to send her mother, and that afterwards on pressing her to let him know what it was, she told him that prisoner No. 1 Hoosein was in the habit of coming to her bed and wanting to have illicit intercourse with her, and that on waking and crying out he gagged her mouth. The deceased's statement to this effect is confirmed by the evidence of witnesses Nos. 12 and 13 a lad and his sister who when sleeping in the house of prisoner No. 1 heard Mumboola cry out and say to Hoosein prisoner No. 1 "what do you come to look after me for," and deposed to the disturbance which this occasioned. Another lad Chundia witness No. 9 deposes that on the Friday on the night on which the murder was perpetrated he was told by the son of Hooseinprisoner No. 1 that Mumboola was moaning from the house, but on returning home he saw her there grinding. This lad keeps the prisoner's cattle and sleeps in his house. He says that that same night he was woke up at midnight by the prisoner Hoosein No. 1 beating Mumboola with a bludgeon who was crying out. He says he saw him strike her twice on the back of the neck and that she fell down. He states that he heard the noise of oil boiling on the fire which the prisoner Hoosein No. 1 then took and poured over Mumboola, and that she did not then cry out; but immediately died. He says he does not know what happened afterwards as he fell asleep again. The evidence of this boy was given very intelligently and in a way which impressed Court with the idea that he had told the truth and it is fully corroborated by the appearance of the body when found on the following Sunday night, in the jungle of Sobulwaddee as shewn by the Inquest report and the evidence of the Police Amuldar No. 17, and by the evidence of witnesses No. 3 and 4, who depose in searching it to have found stains of oil on the floor on a space about four feet square, and further by the evidence of witness No. 10 who states, that about a month or a month and a quarter ago, prisoner No. 2 Khunnim the wife of Hoosein prisoner No. 1 purchased of him two seers of oil for ten annas. He says that she never before purchased from him more than half or a quarter of a seer of oil at a time. That the stains on the pieces of floor forwarded are of oil there can be no possible doubt. They still smell strongly of oil. The next morning (Saturday) early the prisoner Hoosein was seen by witness No. 11, a Policeman, washing his blanket at the river at Parnair, and he says he heard another man ask him what he was washing his blanket for so early in the morning, and that he replied that it was covered with mud. This is here mentioned as a suspicious circumstance in connection with what took place during the night, for it is not shown that the blanket was stained with oil. Subsequently the prisoners conduct is quite inconsistent with innocence. He would have it believed that Mumboola ran away from his house and committed suicide in the jungle, and to favor this supposition some pounded *oleander root* appears to have been tied up in one corner of her saree, but besides the unlikelihood of her committing suicide by pouring boiling oil over herself in the jungle, the position in which the body was found with the legs tied back by her loogra, as described by the Police Amuldar, witness No. 17 renders it clear that she was murdered elsewhere and carried to the spot where the corpse was found. The prisoner Hoosein states that Mumboola ran away from home on Friday, but although on previous occasions he had been in the habit of enquiring for her at once at her father's house, on this occasion no intimation was sent to him until the Monday following after the body had been discovered. As he was doing the duty of Havildar of Parnair the Police Amuldar No. 17 took Hoosein with him when he went to inspect the corpse in the jungle of Sobwadee on Sunday night, the 6th of October last. He in his statement which has been recorded for the prosecution No. 16 which is not on oath says that the corpse was that of his daughter-in-law from the loogra and that she had died from eating *oleander-root!* but that he did not mention his suspicions to any one, and it appears that as some supposed it to be the body of Nama Coonbee's daughter-in-law, he permitted the Police Amuldar No. 17 to act on this belief to go to his Nama's house and there accompanied him, and that neither before or after the mistake was discovered, did he say a word about its being that of his own daughter-in-law. After seeing the corpse burnt with scalding oil and with the legs tied behind it as above described, he went on the Monday following the murder to the complainant No. 2 at Pimpulgaum Talook and told him that Mumboola had committed suicide. On however being closely questioned by the Police Patil of that village, he is said to have admitted that, that had happened which should not, and to have asked for pardon and that his own life, and that of his children might be granted to him, taking hold of the beard of the complainant and his brother sirdar No. 2 and 6 and spreading his cloth before them by way of supplication. This is proved by the evidence of the Police Patil, and of witnesses No. 7 and 8. These expressions were understood by those who heard them as a confession of guilt, and they can hardly be viewed in any other light. The defence of prisoner No. 1 Hoosein amounts to nothing more than a bare denial of having perpetrated the murder and repetition of the assertion that Mumboola ran away, and committed suicide, and he called no witnesses. The Judge does not under the above circumstances entertain any doubt of his guilt, and therefore convicts him of murder, in having on the night of Friday the 4th of October 1861 at Parnair purposely and without justifiable or extenuating cause deprived of life Mumboola the wife of the prisoner Shaboodin, by striking her with a bludgeon and by pouring boiling oil into her mouth, and over her face and person.

The evidence against the other prisoners is insufficient for conviction, though it is impossible to suppose they were in the house at the time and ignorant of this atrocious murder. They are therefore acquitted but will be made over to the Magistrate for precautionary measures, under the provisions of section XLI. Regulation XIII. of 1827.

After duly considering the nature of the offence committed and the punishment provided for the same by Clause 4 Section XXVI. Regulation XIV. of 1827, the following sentence is passed.

Sentence.—That you Hoosien Wulud Manick Bhaee be hung by the neck until you be dead at the usual place of execution at Ahmednuggur. Subject to the confirmation of the Judges of the Sudder Fouzdaree Adawlut.

This case having come on for confirmation at the Sudder Court the Judges recorded the following minutes.

BY MR. HEBBERT.

I think there can be no doubt from the position in which the deceased's body was discovered with the legs tied up behind, that she was murdered. The inquest found that she had been murdered by scalding with boiling oil, but I question this very much. It is not elicited how the members of the inquest came to the conclusion, the blisters they say they saw on the body three days after death, were the result of boiling oil more than any other liquid. Again, the only eyewitness of the murder, a child of nine years old, has affirmed that the deceased, when oil was poured on her, had her loogra on, and this must, of his statement be true, have been stained with oil, since the parts of the body covered by it are said to have been scalded, but it is distinctly deposed it was not so. And again, this child affirms the deceased did not cry out after the oil was poured on her, which is inconsistent with her being at that moment alive. Besides death would not have been instantaneous from this cause, as it is alleged to have been. Deceased must I think have been killed otherwise. The same child above alluded to has affirmed, that previous to pouring the oil on deceased the prisoner struck her twice with a stick on the back of the neck, and he called her to the ground. If this child is to be believed, these blows must have been fatal. The question is whether his testimony is to be implicitly relied on. I do not think it is. There are many suspicious circumstances connected with the prisoner's conduct, but I do not consider the evidence as a whole is sufficient to fix criminality on him individually. The strongest point against him is his remark that the thing had happened and the prayer "to present him with his life," but this does not necessarily imply personal guilt. I would give prisoner the benefit of the doubts and annul the conviction and sentence.

MINUTE BY MR. FORBES.

I do not think the statement of the boy Chindia satisfactory and in one important particular it seems to be irreconcileable with the Inquest report which concludes with the words "Death we suppose to have resulted from the scalding with the boiling oil. *No marks of violence appear.*" Besides the boy's statement there is no evidence against prisoner Hoosein. The suspicious circumstances which have been noticed are not irreconcileable with the supposition of prisoner Hossein's innocence of the murder. Prisoner Hoosein has not at any time admitted that he murdered Mumboola, the expressions of regret for what had happened, and the petitions for pardon which he made may have applied to the assistance of oil on the floor on a space about four feet square, and further by the evidence of witness No. 10 who states, that about a month or a month and a quarter ago, prisoner No. 2 Khunnim the wife of Hoosein prisoner No. 1 purchased of him two seers of oil for ten annas. He says that she never before purchased from him more than half or a quarter of a seer of oil at a time. That the stains on the pieces of floor forwarded are of oil there can be no possible doubt. They still smell strongly of oil. The next morning (Saturday) early the prisoner Hoosein was seen by witness No. 11, a Policeman, washing his blanket at the river at Parnair, and he says he heard another man ask him what he was washing his blanket for so early in the morning, and that he replied that it was covered with mud. This is here mentioned as a suspicious circumstance in connection with what took place during the night, for it is not shown that the blanket was stained with oil. Subsequently the prisoners conduct is quite inconsistent with innocence. He would have it believed that Mumboola ran away from his house and committed suicide in the jungle, and to favor this supposition some pounded *oleander root* appears to have been tied up in one corner of her saree, but besides the unlikelihood of her committing suicide by pouring boiling oil over herself in the jungle, the position in which the body was found with the legs tied back by her loogra, as described by the Police Amuldar, witness No. 17 renders it clear that she was murdered elsewhere and carried to the spot where the corpse was found. The prisoner Hoosein states that Mumboola ran away from home on Friday, but although on previous occasions he had been in the habit of enquiring for her at once at her father's house, on this occasion no intimation was sent to him until the Monday following after the body had been discovered. As he was doing the duty of Havildar of Parnair the Police Amuldar No. 17 took Hoosein with him when he went to inspect the corpse in the jungle of Sobwadee on Sunday night, the 6th of October last. He in his statement which has been recorded for the prosecution No. 16 which is not on oath says that the corpse was that of his daughter-in-law from the loogra and that she had died from eating *oleander-root!* but that he did not mention his suspicions to any one, and it appears that as some supposed it to be the body of Nama Coonbee's daughter-in-law, he permitted the Police Amuldar No. 17 to act on this belief to go to his Nama's house and there accompanied him, and that neither before or after the mistake was discovered, did he say a word about its being that of his own daughter-in-law. After seeing the corpse burnt with scalding oil and with the legs tied behind it as above described, he went on the Monday following the murder to the complainant No. 2 at Pimpulgaum Talook and told him that Mumboola had committed suicide. On however being closely questioned by the Police Patil of that village, he is said to have admitted that, that had happened which should not, and to have asked for pardon and that his own life, and that of his children might be granted to him, taking hold of the beard of the complainant and his brother sirdar No. 2 and 6 and spreading his cloth before them by way of supplication. This is proved by the evidence of the Police Patil, and of witnesses No. 7 and 8. These expressions were understood by those who heard them as a confession of guilt, and they can hardly be viewed in any other light. The defence of prisoner No. 1 Hoosein amounts to nothing more than a bare denial of having perpetrated the murder and repetition of the assertion that Mumboola ran away, and committed suicide, and he called no witnesses. The Judge does not under the above circumstances entertain any doubt of his guilt, and therefore convicts him of murder, in having on the night of Friday the 4th of October 1861 at Parnair purposely and without justifiable or extenuating cause deprived of life Mumboola the wife of the prisoner Shaboodin, by striking her with a bludgeon and by pouring boiling oil into her mouth, and over her face and person.

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and the warrant officers and sergeant's room, having all and each worked out the desired result of instruction, improvement, and amusement. The prosperity and utility of the Institute have been steadily progressive; the numbers of soldiers subscribing, visiting, reading and borrowing books, increasing with every month, and the conduct of the men being most exemplary and praise-worthy. We would bring to the public notice here one short paragraph in the report before us, in the confident hope that those who are able to contribute towards the removal of the want noticed will not fail to come forward :—

"Though the Library contains many good works, still it is most weak where it should be most strong. Of novels and romances there are more than enough, Of biographies, histories, travels, and standard military works, there are very few ; and yet it should be our united object to encourage the reading and study of these."

The Report terminates with a notice of the success of the Women's Sewing, and an Institution analogous to the Commander-in-Chief's workshops for the men, and the rules of which are excellent. The Report is drawn up with a lucid brevity which makes it readable and intelligible by every one ; but still, does not, and could not, bring it within the limits of the columns of a newspaper.

Whilst on the subject of Institutions and exertions having for their object the improvement and happiness of our soldiers, we have much pleasure in recording the generous and liberal gift by Messrs. G. C. Hay & Co. booksellers and publishers of Calcutta, of three cases of periodicals and other books, which have been forwarded by them to Brigadier General Showers, C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, for distribution amongst the Invalids and other soldiers proceeding to England, and which will contribute much to alleviate the monotony of their long voyage, and lighten the tedium of the road.

THE LOVE OF THE TURTLE.

AN ELIZABETHAN DRAMA OF THE DAY.

Dramatis Personæ.

MR. PHILANDER BIFFINS (*a young Husband.*)
BOOTONG (*his Boy in Buttons*).
A WAITER.
A CABMAN.
MRS. PHILANDER BIFFINS (*A young Wife*).
JANE (*a Housemaid*).

Temp. 1862. SCENE—*London.*

ACT I.

The Drawing Room in PHILANDER'S HOUSE AT KILBURN VALE.

Enter PHILANDER, *followed by* BOOTONG.

Philander. Gone out, you say ? How long has she been out ?

Bootong. Sir, not expecting to be asked the question,
I noted not the hour of her departure;
Yet if you ask me,—

Phil. *If* I ask you fool;
Do you not hear me ask you ? Are those ears
Not long enough to catch your master's question,
Or shall he lengthen them by pulling ?

Boot. Sir,
Your anger is unjust your taunt unkyind.
If nature, for her own wise purposes,
Enlarged the gater through which I welcome sounds,
I've yet to learn that 'tis a crime in me.
And for the threat, Sir, which your words imply,
We stand on equal feet before the law,
And when you talk of pulling, bear in mind,
That there is such a thing as pulling up.

Phil. This comes of over-educating youth,
But I'll be even with thee, insolent,
There's a glass bowl, or I should say there was,
And that I use the tense called preterite,
Comes of thy careless handling—when thy wage
Has to be told, I'll tell these of that bowl,
And bowl these out of five and thirty bob,
I else would have forgiven thee, impudence

[BOOTONG *dashes himself on a sofa.*

Ay, lay thee down and roar, for thou hast cooked
Thine own particular and private goose
With thine own silly and rebellious sauce.

[*Rings the bell.*

Enter JANE.

Jane, where's your mistress gone ?

Jane. Why, bless me, Sir !

Phil. What needs such invocation ? Not that I
Object to your desiring to be blest,
But that's no answer to my question, Jane.

Jane. We don't expect to see you at this hour,
And when I saw you, Sir, you made me jump.

Phil. Jump, if you will, jump like a Léotard,
Or join the strange religionists called jumpers,
Or jump into the middle of next week,
If you take pleasure in such exercise ;
But ere you jump, jump me an answer out.
Where is your mistress ?

Jane. Sir, she left no word.

Phil. Nor said she should return ?

Jane. Indeed, Sir no,
Unless she mentioned either fact to Bootong.

Phil. Speak, thou most buttony and malignant boy.
Dost thou know aught ?

Boot. (*despairingly.*) Who's he, Sir ? I, Sir, no,
I don't know no one by the name of Boot.
I humbly hope you'll overlook that bowl,
I didn't go to do it, but the cat
Ran bang between my legs and tripped me up,
Ask Jane, Sir, if she didn't.

Jane. You wicked boy,
What ! would you make me partner in a lie ?
The cat, Sir, was as innocent as me.

Phil. Say "I," not "me," or rather say no more
Of cats and innocence and bowls, but leave me !

Exeunt JANE *and* BOOTONG.

Where is my Adelaide ? *My* Adelaide !
Good sooth, this morning I did call her so,
When with a kiss she sent me to my work,
And said that she should stay at home all day,
Having some certain needlework to do—
I think, or I forget, she mentioned socks
That needed darning. I with quick dispatch,
Sped through my business, and with kindly thought,
Meant to reward her household diligence
By hastening home, to take for her a walk.
I come, and she is out, and none know where.
Frailty, thy name is woman, a remark
Which Pechter—

Enter BOOTONG (eagerly).

Now, then, booby, what's thy news ?

Boot. Sir, if you please—

Phil. I don't.

Boot. Sir, if you please
The cook—

Phil. How ? What Sir ? If I please the cook.
Why should I please the cook ? Let cook please me.
That is her business, I should humbly think.
A business, by the way she ill performs
What she sends oysters up as yesterday,
Not *in* the deep, but *on* the upper shell,
Losing their liquor, and I like not a liquor.

Boot. (*confusedly*) Sir, I will tell her that you'd
like to lick her,
But please to listen. Missis says that cook,
No, cook says if you please that she, that's Missis—

Phil. Couple once more thy tristress with the
cook,
And in a couple, that's a brace, of shakes,
(Whatever those may be) I'll shake thee so,
That thou shalt look at least nine ways for Sunday,
And then shalt not perceive that sacred day.

Boot. Let me endure what I may, but cook, Sir, says
That Missis took a City omblibus.

Phil. An omblibus, thou nasal juvenile.
Buss is the word the lower class should use.
Be gone.

Boot. But please, Sir, overlook that bowl ;
I did not think the water was so hot,
As I put in to clean it.

Phil. But just now,
It was the cat—when you can prove to me
A cat is water, I forgive. Begone ! [*Exit* BOOTONG
Gone to the City. Why should she go there ?
This is her needlework. Ha ! ha ! ha ! ha ! (*bitterly*)
I'll to the City too. Gazelles and wombats !

[*He rushes out, but is met on the landing by* JANE *and* BOOTONG.

Jane. Sir, would you please to say when you'll be
home.

Phil. Why, how can I " be home ?" Home
means a house.
How can I be a house ? There was a time
When I was called a brick, but that's gone by.
Perchance, Janetta I will ne'er come home [*Exit.*

Boot. Prove that a cat is water. So she is,
When on her hind-legs standing, Jane, for then
She is a cat-erect.

Jane. That joke won't pass.
Cataract is spelt with A—and so is ASS.

[*Exit* JANE *Scorning* BOOTONG.

ACT II.

The Stage represents various parts of London, and PHILANDER *in a Hansom cab, driving through the same.*

Enter a Pickford's Van, meeting the Hansom.

[*A lapse of an hour and a quarter, during which* PHILANDER'S *Cabman and the Van-Driver slang one another, and the former gallantly dares the latter to run again him. Brute force at last yields to moral courage, and the van-ruffian sullenly draws aside, and permits the Hansom to pass.*

Cabman (*through hole in Cab*). That's the right
way, Sir, for to treat such folks.
I think he got as good, Sir, as he brought.

Phil. How can you tell, good fellow, what he
brought,
When all his packages were covered up ?
Drive on.

Cab. Where to, Sir ?

Phil. You may well say that ?

[*He reflects for twenty minutes.*

Cab. (*mildly*). I beg your pardon, Sir, but we
have stopped.
Fleet Street's whole traffic for the last half hour.
Not that I care, but if you heard them cuss——

Phil. 'Tis well. Drive on—yet where ? Let
chance decide.
I will try the *Sorites*. Driver, tell me, now,
What's the next vehicle behind us, eh ?

Cab. A buss, Sir.

Phil. But what buss ?

Cab. From Pimlico.

It's one of Mother Birche's, her they call—

Phil. No matter what, they call her—that's a
name.
I do accept the lot which chance has given.
Drive on to Birch's, cabman, in Cornhill.

[*Cab dashes on.*

ACT III.

BIRCH'S *Rooms.—Various ladies and gentlemen are taking their lunch, and the smell of turtle and punch prevails.* PHILANDER *enters, but sees no table disengaged, and is about to retire disconsolately.*

Waiter. Here is a seat, Sir.

Phil. Opposite that lady ?
Well, be it so, what matter where he sits
Whose heart sits ill at ease. Some turtle soup ;
Mind, real turtle, and a glass of punch.
My heart is breaking, and I have not broken
My fast, since breakfast, now three hours ago.
He sits down opposite a lady whose face is hidden by the Times which she is reading.
A lady, and alone. That's rather fast.
But perhaps a friend has left her to her soup,
Intending to return. What matters it. [*Wildly.*
The world will end in eighty sixty-seven.
So let us eat and drink. Why should we leave
Earth's lovely things to ichthyosaurians,
To megatheriums and to mastodons,
And all the Crystal Palace monster brood
That lived before our world, and will live after ?
Nasty great beasts, I— *Applies himself to his Soup.*
(*After a pause.*) Wonder if she's pretty.
Madame, if I might ask you for the pepper.
He leans dodgily forward, jerks the Times, as by accident, and sees her face.
Oh, ye immortal gods. 'Tis Adelaide !

Mrs. Philander. Don't make a scene, don't be
ridiculous.

Phil. A scene ! No, Madam, I will make no
scene,
But never more will you and I be seen

[*Sadly.*

At the same board, in the same private box,
In the same—

Mrs. P. Gracious, Philly, hold your tongue.
You'll have the people laughing.

Phil. Let 'em laugh.
Wretches, if they can laugh at my misfortunes.

Mrs. P. You goose.

Phil. A cooked one.

Mrs. P. Philly don't be vulgar.
Eat up your soup, and come away with me.

Phil. Never. What do you hear ? Come Mrs.
Biffins,
I am no fool whom you can practise on.
Why are you here, I say ?

Mrs. P. To have some soup.
I've had it, love, and you shall pay for it,
And we'll walk home together. Don't look blue.

Phil. Blue. I am indigo, I mean indignant.

Mrs. P. What, not with me, not with your ducky
diamond ?

Phil. Diamond, indeed. No, I have found you
paste.

Mrs. P. Then, like a bill-sticker, put up with me.
How can you be so cruel ?

Phil. Cruel Addy ?
May this (*takes soup*) be the last spoonful of my life,
Or rather this (*takes soup*) if I did not believe you
Worthy of all my love, my faith, my trust.
But now my very heart is fit to bust.

Takes Soup.

Mrs. P. I have done nothing wrong, unless, 'tis
wrong
To like good turtlet soup ; and if it is,
Who taught me, first, to eat that article ?
Who brought me here in wife-hood's early days,
And fondly smiled to see the bride acquire
A liking for a dish the girl ne'er knew ?
Answer that question to your heart, Philander,
And let me have a little of your punch.
I really felt ashamed to order *that*.

Phil. Some grace is left thee, then. Yet why
deceive me.
Declaring thou shouldst be at home all day,
Then instant bolting when my back was turned ?

Mrs. P. A letter of importance came for you,
I started with it, reached your office, Sir,
And found the door was shut. Pray where were *you* ?

Phil. Where is that letter ?

Mrs. P. To your office go,
And find it in your letter-box—had man.

Phil. I had gone home to take you for a walk.

Mrs. P. You darling ! I forgive you. Here we are,
Close to the loveliest shops for gold and silver,
And you shall buy a pretty brooch for me,
In memory of your sin, and of my goodness.
I know I'm too indulgent, by my heart,
Or else the punch, makes me good-natured, love.
Come, pay for both our soups, and let us go.

[*Ah!* Virtue alone is happiness below. *Curtain.*

—*Punch's Pocket Book.*

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* INTRODUCTION OF TEA INTO EUROPE.—That tea (says Dr. Lankester, in his "Popular Lectures on Food") was first brought into Europe from China there seems to be no doubt; but the exact date of that event is involved in some obscurity. By some writers, the first introduction of tea into Europe is claimed for the Portuguese, who, as early as the year 1577, commenced a regular trade with China. Edmund Waller, in some complimentary lines to Catherine of Braganza says :—

" Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays,
Tea both excels, which she vouchsafes to praise ;
The best of queens and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation which the way did show
To the fair region where the sun doth rise,
Whose rich productions we so justly prize."

One of the earliest literary references to tea, in a European language is found in the writings of Goivanni Pietri Maffei who, in his "Historiæ Indicæ" says, "The inhabitants of China, and those of Japan, extract from a herb called *China* a beverage which they drink warm, and which is extremely wholesome, being a remedy against phlagm, languor, and bleariedness, and a promoter of longevity." Father Alexander de Rhodes, who travelled in China in 1623, speaks of the use of tea by the Chinese and of the fact of its having begun to be known in Europe. Olearius, who was in Persia in 1633, mentions the use of tea being sold in the taverns and largely consumed by the Persians. There is also evidence about the same time that the Japanese were in the habit of consuming tea in the same way as the Chinese, and that tea was sold in England prior to the year 1657, at the rate of from £6 to £10 a pound. The first coffee-shop was opened in London, in George-yard, Lombard-street, in 1652, by one Paqua, a Greek. In 1660 an Act was passed levying a duty of 8d. " on every gallon of coffee, chocolate, sherbet, and tea," made and sold. Mr. Pehys informs us in his Diary, under the date of " September 25, 1661. I sent for a cup of tea (a Chinese drink), of which I had never drunk before." We should be glad now to know what he thought of it ; but he does not say, and we are thankful for this short notice. In 1665 it is stated that the East India Company ventured to give an order for two pounds two ounces, as a present to his Majesty. It was, perhaps, this identical two pounds of tea that, when served up at the Royal table, appeared in the form of a dish of leaves, with pepper, salt, and melted butter, and was found to be what nobody could eat is, to be that as it may, we find the East-India Company ordering 100 pounds of tea in 1667 ; and the demand for it had increased to such an extent, that in 1678 they imported 4,713 pounds. From such small beginnings has the influence of this powerful drug increased till its consumption employs a fleet of vessels to bring it to our shores, and the quantity consumed may be calculated by thousands of tons, while the revenue it produces by taxation is between five and six millions per annum.

MAHOMET.—Mr. Muir, in his new " Life of Mahomet," thus describes his personal appearance and habits :—" His form, although little above the ordinary height, was stately and commanding. The depth of feeling in his dark black eye, and the winning expression of a face otherwise attractive, gained the confidence and love even of a stranger. His features often unbended into a smile full of grace and condescension. ' He was,' says an admiring follower, ' the handsomest and bravest, the brightest-faced and most generous of men. It was as though the sunlight beamed in his countenance.' Yet when anger kindled in his penetrating glance the object of his displeasure might well quail before it : his stern frown was the certain augury of death to many a trembling captive. In the latter years of his life, the formerly erect figure of Mahomet began to stoop. But his step was still firm and quick. His gait has been likened to that of one descending rapidly a hill. When he made haste, it was with difficulty his followers kept pace with him. He never turned round, even if his mantle caught in a thorny bush, so that his attendants might talk and laugh freely behind him, secure of being unobserved. Thorough and complete in all his actions, he never took in hand any work without bringing it to a close. The same habit pervaded his manner in social intercourse. If he turned in conversation towards a friend, he turned not partially, but with his face and his whole body. ' In shaking hands, he was not the first to withdraw his own ; nor was he first to break off in converse with a stranger, nor to turn away his ear.' A patriarchal simplicity pervaded his life. His custom was to do everything for himself. If he gave an alms he would place it with his own hand in that of the petitioner. He aided his wives in their household duties ; he mended his own clothes ; he tied up the goats ; he cobbled his sandals. His ordinary dress consisted of plain white cotton stuff ; but on high and festive occasions, he wore garments of fine linen, striped or dyed in red. He never reclined at meals. He ate with his fingers ; and when he had finished, he would lick them before he wiped his hands. The indulgences to which he was most addicted were ' Women, scents and food.' In the first two of these, Ayesha tells us, he had his heart's desire ; but when she adds that he was straitened in the third, we can only attribute the saying to the vivid contrast between the frugal habits pravalent at the rise of Islam, and the luxurious living which rapidly followed in the train of conquest and prosperity. Mahomet, with his wives, lived in a row of low and homely cottages built of unbaked bricks ; the apartments were separated by walls of palm branches rudely daubed with mud ; curtains of leather, or of black hair-cloth, supplied the place of doors and windows. His abode was to all easy of access,—'even as the river's bank to him that draweth water therefrom.' Yet we have seen that he maintained the state and dignity of real power. No approach was suffered to familiarity of action or of speech. The prophet must be addressed in subdued accents and in a reverential style. His word was absolute. His bidding was law. A remarkable features was the urbanity and consideration with which Mahomet treated even the most insignificant of his followers. Modesty and kindness, patience, self-denial and generosity, pervaded his conduct, and riveted the affections of all around him. He disliked to say No : if unable to reply to a petitioner in the affirmative, he preferred to remain silent."

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50	,,	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fifteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, and for Endowment Assurances have been adopted for the *Union of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of a policy, three months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood, that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee ; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or in advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees on* persons proposed for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500 :—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life Without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.....	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	41	5 31

Indian Military and Naval.

Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life Without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.....	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MESSRS. BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co. have the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received, *ex Wings of the Wind*, and *Lady Octavia* a further choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of,—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets, handsomely trimmed.
Black and Brown Felt Spanish Turban Hats, trimmed with velvet.
Trimmed Straw Hats, assorted shapes.
Black Glace Silk Paletot.
Linen and Muslin Sets of Collars and Sleeves.
Spanish Lace and white and colored Embroidered Silk Mantillas.
Black Lace Mantilla Shawls.
Black and White Lama Shawls.
Assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Scarboro Hair Rolls and Frizzettes.
Assorted Chenille Hair Nets.
Assorted Invisible Bra